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Short & Shanklin.  
For a full description of the various features of this paper, see the first page of the first issue.  
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WHO FAVORS FREE WHISKY?

The administration organs and speakers never grow weary in charging the Republicans with a determination to make whisky free. The charge is founded on the following plank in the Republican national platform:

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco which are a burden to agriculture, and the taxes upon spirits used in the arts and manufactures, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor and revenue to our treasury.

Can any reasonable man honestly claim, remembering that this plank is the only one upon which the cry of free whisky is based, that the Republican party is pledged to a policy that tends toward free whisky? We think not. Now let us look at the platform of the Democracy upon this matter.

It will be remembered that the St. Louis convention adopted the Mills bill and virtually made it a part of the national Democratic platform. Section 40 of that bill reads as follows:

"That all of section 3244 of the revision statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, and retail dealers in malt liquors, are hereby repealed."

If enacted into a law, this provision would abolish all licenses now imposed on saloon-keepers. The retail whisky dealer would have a pretty nice business. Which party really favors free whisky? Undoubtedly the Cleveland party.

In the old Roman doesn't guide his tongue a little more in the direction of truth hereafter, than he has lately, he will earn the title of the Old Roman. In his speech on the Scott exclusion bill a few days ago he asserted that the Republican senate delayed the passage of that bill sixty days, which, not to speak too harshly about one so aged as Judge Thurman, is a lie of purest ray serene. The Scott bill passed the house on the 30 day of September and was immediately transmitted to the senate. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Democratic senators from the moment it reached the senate until its final passage, it passed that body on September 7th by a large majority. These same Democrats tried to kill the bill by moving its reconsideration. On that motion fourteen Democrats and six Republicans voted affirmatively. Fifteen Republicans and six Democrats voted in the negative. Thus the bill was saved by the Republicans.

The postal department of the United States has been turned into a huge political machine under the present administration. The national Democratic committee has telegraphed the postmaster at Pomona to offer \$1000 reward for the identity of Murchison, and to draw on the committee for another \$1000 for the employment of detectives. The San Francisco Chronicle was refused regular postal facilities by the postmaster scrub who is acting postmaster at Sacramento. The Democratic mail agents at Washington violated the frank of Senator Stewart and sent out several tons of Democratic free trade literature under the name of Stewart. From Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Chicago, and dozens of other cities come complaints of a like nature, and all this time D. M. Dickinson, the postmaster-general politician of the Cleveland administration is stamping the state of Michigan for the politician who contributed \$10,000 to the corruption fund with which the national Democratic committee hopes to be able to carry Indiana and New York.

It now transpires that Lord Saville only communicated to Murchison what Bayard had conveyed to Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, months before, to wit: That it is the policy of the administration and the Democratic party to ignore the retaliatory measure and inaugurate reciprocal free trade at the earliest possible moment. Murchison wrote Lord Saville that he and his friends desired advice, thus showing that an indefinite number of others were to share the benefits of the minister's superior knowledge. The free trade talk in diplomatic circles had become such common topics that the British minister never dreamed that he was divulging any secret whatever. Neither was he. Everybody knew it months ago.

Cleveland and Bayard, after nearly a week's hard study as to how best to explain away the damaging proof contained in Minister West's letter of Democratic collusion with the British free traders, in the gigantic effort to break down the protective system in this country, have trumped up the gauzy story of an arrangement between the English minister and the state department of the United States, growing out of the Samoan islands question. According to Bayard, he and the minister have been at logger-heads for eight months. We shall not be surprised to learn within the next few days that Saville got used at Bayard because the latter refused to lend him a quarter to "eat on," and wrote the letter to Murchison to get even.

Democracy full of free trade enthusiasm "estimated" the number of persons in their parade at from 2500 to 3500. We had them counted, and there were 1375 including men, women and children. A reasonable deduction for boys, girls, ladies and men not eligible to vote would not leave over 600 actual Fresno county voters in line. This is a pretty good argument against the free trade tendency of the Cleveland party. Fresno Democrats don't want it, and their decision to that effect on the 6th of November will be very emphatic.

GUILITY AS CHARGED.

The administration has been charged with being in sympathy with Great Britain. The proof, until within the last few days, depended mainly upon the pro-British policy of free trade, to which Cleveland has committed his party, his refusal to defend American rights in the fisheries question and the unanimous sentiment favoring his election characterizing the English newspapers. All these things, while furnishing convincing proof of the change to the ordinary and not too prejudiced mind, were explained and neutral in such a way as to raise in certain minds more or less doubt.

But the letter written by the English minister at Washington to a British-American citizen of Pomona, California, virtually advising all Englishmen in this country to vote for Cleveland, is enough to convince the most stubborn mind that the president is in full sympathy with England in the matter of reciprocal free trade, and never had the least notion of resorting to a policy of retaliation against the Canadians.

The Canadian Englishman, becoming acquainted with the politics of this country, and like most true Britishers, ever loyal to the queen and anxious to serve her, naturally looked to the highest source of information in the country of his adoption as to the course he should pursue in helping along the good work of electing an American president most pleasing to her majesty. His letter to Minister West has been made public, and for a frank, outspoken document, favoring free trade and asking whether it would be the correct thing to vote for Cleveland from that standpoint, it is certainly very commendable.

The writer says: "As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only and whether he will, as soon as he secures another term of four years in the presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information, which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland, enable me on my own responsibility to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Mr. Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff."

To this very natural desire for more light from "the fountain head of knowledge on the questions," the kind-hearted minister, possessing the knowledge as a matter of course, or else he would have so informed his correspondent, replied: "You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment it would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the senate, and by the president's message, to which you allude. All advances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created."

The Democrats affect to be highly indignant at the impertinence of our British minister interfering with our politics. This is mere affectation so far as writing the letter is concerned. It is the publication of it that troubles them. They feel themselves in the predicament of the man who has a steel trap to catch a thief and get caught in it himself. They have conspired with England to break down protection in this country and that conspiracy has leaked out, and the jury on November 6th will so render the verdict.

A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN.

In many respects this is the most remarkable campaign in our history. The unexpected of American feeling, the unexpected prominence given to the national flag, the revival of the patriotic memories of the war for the union, the striking enthusiasm of the old men who supported General W. H. Harrison in 1840 and who, with hardly a single exception, are ardent supporters of the General Harrison who now heads the Republican ticket for president, and above all his wonderful growth in public estimation since his nomination, are remarkable features in this campaign unparalleled in recent times.

From the day of General Harrison's nomination to the present, he has increased in popular favor as no other candidate probably ever did in so short a time, except perhaps Abraham Lincoln in 1860. His friends of Indiana, knowing their man better than anybody else could possibly know him, went before the Chicago convention and urged his nomination on the grounds of his availability, his high character, great ability and lofty patriotism. It could hardly be said at that time that General Harrison had gained a national reputation, although his services in defense of his country during the great civil war, and the subsequent record he had made in the high places he had filled in his state, and in the senate of the United States, rendered him far from an obscure man.

Receiving the nomination, the people were at once aroused to the utmost pitch of curiosity to know what manner of man the Hoosier statesman had asked the country to make its president. General Harrison has more than justified, since his nomination, the representations made by his admirers at Chicago. No candidate ever more completely vindicated the wisdom of a convention's choice. For months now he has stood the ordeal of being subjected to the fierce light that beats on a presidential nominee and has absolutely made no mistake nor uttered one word that could be seized upon by his enemies and used against him, notwithstanding he has received thousands upon thousands of vituperations and made scores of speeches to countless thousands of people.

His speeches mark the man as singularly endowed by nature, education, training and instinct, with the peculiar fitness and qualifications requisite for the administration of the great affairs of a free people. There is breadth of thought, liberal sentiment and true Americanism in his every utterance. The quality of his mind, the catholicity of his views, the strength of his convictions and the warmth and fervor of his

FEELINGS ARE LAID BEFORE HIS COUNTRYMEN

with frank sincerity and without ostentation. Who can say this is rank flattery? It is the common talk all over the land. In this regard the campaign is unique and comparable to no other.

At first it was feared that the course pursued by General Harrison six or eight years ago on the Chinese question would alienate many Republicans, but the result of the searching inquiry made by his friends and foes alike discloses the fact that long before he had the faintest reason for hope of ever being the standard-bearer of his party his inquiring mind had led him to the firm conviction that, to use his own language, "We have a right to preserve our own institutions by exercising a fair election as to who shall come here." In the same letter from which the above is quoted General Harrison further said: "I do not like that class of immigration that comes in gangs, that can be driven into pens and on a shipboard, and hired, not by personal contract, but by force, and the Chinese immigration is very much of this sort."

In a letter of acceptance and in every instance when he has found it becoming to advert to the Chinese question the same frank, honest expression of opinion is observable. And the people believe in him. They find nothing smacking of deceit or duplicity in his nature. Contrasting his manly, open stand upon the Chinese question with that of Cleveland, they find that the latter has never entered one word against the Mongolian invasion until, in his message of the first of the present month, he found it necessary to apologize for signing the exclusion bill. And Harrison will not lose a single vote by reason of his early notions about this question. He has gained the perfect confidence of the people and he will receive their votes.

One of the transparencies in the Democratic parade the other evening bore an inscription to the effect that M. L. Williams needs no protection on wool. Well, why should he? We are informed that Mr. Williams is not the owner of a single sheep, although he has for several years past had charged several thousand belonging to Dr. E. B. Perrin of San Francisco. If this is a true statement of the case, and we believe that it is, Mr. Williams exhibited very poor judgment in posing as a central figure in an industrial parade as a large sheep owner and a free trader, when in reality he is not a sheep owner nor a producer of wool. Of course free wool wouldn't hurt him, but about the industry which furnishes him employment?

The tariff question is in no sense a political question. It is purely a business question. The people refuse to be driven into free trade pens by politicians. The great industrial classes of the country never asked for any tariff revision that would endanger protection, and they will vote for no party that leads in that direction, no matter what may be its name. The major vote in the house when the Mills bill was passed led a great deal of representing a majority of the people. The 101 members representing the south, who voted in favor of the bill, represents but 25% of the great industries, while 75% of the industries affected by that measure are in other sections of the country. The bill cannot pass the dog.

The Republican committee should at once take steps to head off fraudulent voters in this city. One man interviewed the patients in the county hospital a day or two ago, and in addressing one patient was told that he, the patient, was not a voter here. "If you will vote the Democratic ticket I will see that you are permitted to vote all right," was the reply. Now here is positive evidence that there is one man in the city who will secure the polling of fraudulent votes if he can, and he should at once be arrested and prosecuted under the United States laws governing elections. There is no use to monkey around about this matter. Our committee should make an example of one or two of the fraudulent voters who are now here and awaiting election day.

There are 536 voting places in the city of New York. Hancock carried this city by a majority of 41,258 in 1880 and yet Garfield beat him 21,033 votes. Cleveland's majority over Blaine in New York city was 43,004, but Blaine's enemies, the mungwump and personal friends of Conkling and Beecher, cut his majority in the balance of the state 22,980 below that of Garfield. The Republican party is even more harmonious this year than it was in 1880, and it is therefore reasonable to expect a Republican majority fully as large outside of the city as the polled eight years ago—62,318. David B. Hill estimates the Republican majority outside of the city at 70,000 or upward, while Chauncey M. Depew claims that it will not fall below 100,000. The largest Democratic majority ever polled in the city was 77,129, and that was when Cleveland was elected governor in 1882.

SEXTON STANFORD has just returned from Europe, and upon learning the real state of affairs in New York telegraphs to California friends that it would please him to see this state go Republican. He was very friendly to Grover Cleveland as long as the latter stood any show of being re-elected, and we took occasion once before to point out the fact that it looked as though a combination had been effected to turn this state over to the Democrats through the influence of 12,000 railroad votes. We are glad to see the senator trying to hedge—not that it will secure him or his company any favors at the hands of Harrison's administration, but because it will make the Republican fight very easy during the remainder of the campaign, and we will win California protection by fully 20,000 majority.

"Dan", what are we to do now? All our labors to blind the people as to our big free trade scheme with England have come to naught. This fool West has let the whole thing out in a letter to some California son-of-a-gun. What next, my boy?

"Sir, I would suggest that you write another message to congress immediately."

"Capital thought Dan! capital thought! Sit down and write it this minute, Hoid! Why—oh, Dan! congress has adjourned! We are busted!" (Curtain.)

There were less than 800 Fresno county voters in line last night.

WAS IT THE TRUTH?

The Democratic politicians and press are at sea as to the course best to pursue to counteract the deadly influence of the Murchison-West correspondence exposed. That the gullible, communicative minister will have to go home, now seems a foregone conclusion. The wrath of the free traders is about equally divided between each of the famous writers, with Murchison slightly in the lead. They seem to think that plentiful abuse of the two offenders will have the effect of blinding the public to the subject matter of the correspondence. In this they are mistaken. The only question that interests the public in connection with this matter is whether Minister West, being in close and friendly relation with Cleveland and Bayard, really possessed the knowledge he assumed to impart to Murchison regarding the designs of the Democracy in the event of success at the polls.

It certainly would do the utmost violence to the most credulous mind to suppose that a man, holding as high a position as was ever held by any plenipotentiary on earth, that of British minister to the United States, would deliberately assume to possess and impart important knowledge to an obscure fellow-countryman, about which he was ignorant.

Mr. Murchison asks: "If Cleveland is pursuing a new policy toward Canada temporarily, only, and for the sake of popularity and a continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy as soon as his re-election is secured in November, and again favor English interests, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him. I know of no one better able to direct me than you, sir, and I do so most respectfully as your advice in the matter."

Are at the fountain-head of knowledge on the question, and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will as soon as he secures another term of four years in the presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I apply to you privately."

To this letter Minister West, in reply, did not deny that he possessed all the knowledge sought, as he undoubtedly would have done if he had been in ignorance of the facts as to Cleveland. On the contrary, he said in reply: "I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the senate, and by the president's message, to which you allude. All advances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created."

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CHANGE OF MINISTER.

It is now a settled fact that Minister West has been recalled, and it is likewise given out on the authority of a Canadian cabinet minister that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner to England, has been appointed British minister in Washington to succeed Lord Saville. The recall of Lord Saville is the result of his having written an alleged injudicious letter to a fellow-countryman upon the issues of the present political campaign in the United States. The offense of the minister was not that he wrote an untruth, but that he placed his knowledge, acquired by his close and intimate relationship with the state department of this country, in the keeping of one who disregarded his promise of strict privacy. In other words, had the correspondence been kept out of the newspapers Minister West would have committed no offense in the eyes of the administration.

This is clearly the logic of the course pursued by the administration in forcing the recall of the offending minister. Murchison wrote for specific information regarding the policy to be pursued by Cleveland, in the event of his re-election, upon the Canadian question in a general way, and upon the free trade proclivities of the presidential aspirant for re-election in particular. Possessing full information upon these matters, Lord Saville replied in such manner that his correspondent could not help but understand that a vote for Cleveland would mean a vote for Harrison and a Canadian interest. Had Saville counseled Murchison to vote for Harrison does any one suppose that the Cleveland administration would have taken offense?

Indeed, it is beyond question that even after the correspondence had been made public, the British minister could easily have retained his place and found favor in the eyes of the president, whom he, by attempting to serve, had inadvertently injured. This is proven by reference to Secretary Bayard's report to the president upon the action of Lord Saville, dated October 25th, in which Mr. Bayard says: "Although ample time and opportunity has been afforded him (Saville) for a disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity."

The plain English of this is that if Lord Saville had stooped to the despicable impertinence of the politicians surrounding Cleveland, and had, to further the cause of the free traders, disavowed his own truthful words contained in his letter to Murchison, no action would have been taken to force his retirement. His letter was written in the best of faith, and it was not natural that Cleveland should experience the keenest of regrets for the necessity of administering punishment for a friend, act. To avert this most unpleasant and certainly ungrateful alternative, Secretary Bayard says he personally called the offending minister's attention to some of the statements contained in the letter to Murchison without eliciting any disavowal or even modification of the sentiments therein contained.

For refusing to brood himself a liar and a scoundrel, Lord Saville has been ordered home and his place is to be supplied by Sir Charles Tupper, who made statements in the Canadian parliament, upon the authority, so he claimed, of Secretary Bayard, almost identical with the utterances which have caused the withdrawal of Saville. Thus it will be seen that the administration has forced into retirement a British minister whose only offense was writing the free trade views of Cleveland to a fellow-countryman, and is to welcome as his successor a man who has already published those same views by word of mouth. The administration has not dared to question the truthfulness of these statements, but seeks to obscure them by the dust kicked up against the individual who gave them publicity. It will not succeed.

THE ANXIETY FOR RE-ELECTION

of the politician who now occupies the white house is painfully apparent, and is moving him to the commission of acts most unbecoming a president of the United States. His posing the other day in the capacity of a common place hunter in the review of a political parade in the streets of New York was not different from that of a stump speaker, save that this was not expected to and did not address the crowd. He besmirched the dignity of the great office he holds quite as much, and in dumb show appealed to the mixed multitude for their support quite as distinctly as if he had mounted the rostrum and beat the air in a long political harangue.

This unbecoming exhibition of Cleveland's overweening anxiety for continuance in power, though never paralleled in the history of the long list of his illustrious predecessors, and in defiance of the new law of this government that prohibits the president from dragging his official robes in the filthy pool of politics, was surpassed, if possible, on Monday by his snubbing himself to be interviewed for the benefit of his own re-election. The interview was published in the New York World, and is telegraphed to the Examiner as a bright and most praiseworthy act. It is a shame and a disgrace to the country.

The newspaper representative, evidently knowing his man, sought and was accorded an interview with the head of the greatest nation on earth, upon a matter that has assumed a no less international magnitude than the probable recall of a British minister. There is no evidence that the correspondence had any more trouble in pumping the president in the Saville matter than he would have had in attempting to learn the result of a dog fight from a crowd of howling toughs. There is little doubt, indeed, that Cleveland sought this method of freeing his mind on the all-absorbing topic of the day, the which, beyond question, is causing him sleepless nights and uneasy days.

To the question as to "what motive impelled the British ambassador to so transcend ordinary diplomatic usages," he responded: "I cannot comprehend how any one with the least intelligence could have failed to understand the full intention of the letter of inquiry." "By the way," said the president, laughing, "I have received an intimation that another campaign trick is being prepared with the intention of springing it on the voters of the country on the day of the election. While I do not give much credence to rumor, yet it would be well to head it off in advance. I have been informed that it is proposed to have a series of resolutions, or some other acknowledged of the sort, purporting to come from some English club of the Cobden order. This intimation is in the shape of a compliment to the administration for its course upon the tariff question."

This outburst of mirth is only worthy of notice in that it unmarks the man, and exposes him before the country as a politician. His advice to his brethren to "head off" the rumor mentioned "in advance" is not above the level of a war striker and is a disgrace to the presidential office.

This report that Cleveland will run for mayor of Buffalo next year is disproved by the following dispatch, dated Buffalo, October 30th: "Cleveland's tax this year was \$95.13. No affidavit was filed with the assessors, but a letter from Cleveland to his late partner on the subject, stating that he was no longer a resident of Buffalo and did not intend to return here, was read to the assessors, but not filed, and thereupon the tax was remitted."

About forty tramps are alleged to have registered under various names in this city just prior to the Democratic primary election, and their names are now on the printed register of the county. The Republican county committee should at once raise a fund to offer as rewards for the arrest and conviction of the first illegal voter arrested, and smaller sums for each subsequent conviction. Every honest man will give something toward such a fund.

REEL TENNY was received by the Cleveland, Thurman and Terry club from Fresno at the train upon his return from the southern part of the state yesterday. The club turned out thirty-seven strong with the circus band. Mr. Tenny brought forty-one members of the Virginia flambeau club with him. The enthusiasm displayed was about what might be expected by a local prize-fighter who had gone away from home to win laurels but returned upon a sluttish.

The withdrawal of Fixley from the canvass on the American party ticket for congress is said to be in the interest of W. W. Morrow. Fixley would have received a few scattering votes had he continued in the field, all of which would be cast for Morrow. This is as it should be. Morrow has made a most efficient representative, and it would be a pity if he should be defeated by the little, shallow-pated Bob Ferral.

JOHN AXTON, the British-born gentleman who contributed an article against free trade in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, left the land of his birth because there was too much free trade there. He came to Fresno county and, together with his brother-in-law, invested \$1000 in a permanent home. He expects to become a citizen of the United States as soon as sufficient time has elapsed. This is why he is a protectionist.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Protection leads this procession throughout the United States.

NEW JERSEY is the only northern state now in which Republican success is at all doubtful.

GROVER to Saville: "My advice to you is, in the language of the laureated Greeley, 'Go, West.'"

Is Murchison Democrats could only vote as loud as they talk there would be little show for any of the Republican candidates.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER will succeed Lord Saville. Both are free trade supporters of Cleveland—"you pay your money and takes your choice!"

FRESNO county Republicans had a demonstration on the 18th. To-night the Republicans of this city will honor Mr. Reed with a torchlight procession.

CLEVELAND should now give Bayard the bounce. Between Lord Saville and Secretary Bayard the latter is unquestionably the larger chunk of the two.

GENERAL VAN DYKE has served the people of this district faithfully in congress, and the hearty reception he received while here shows that the people appreciate his fidelity.

ANY man who will go into another man's place of business and use vulgar and profane language, no matter what the provocation, brands himself as no gentleman.

MEMORANDUM that Burleigh for sheriff has promised no deputyship to any friend of the pimps and low women who inhabit the disreputable quarter that now disgraces our city.

CONGRESSMAN ROGERS has been very appropriately dubbed "Wool-Radical-Fig-Bug-Bug." His front man will pull him under. He never can swim with those millstones about his neck.

COULD anything be more pleasant than Fresno climate at the present time? Nothing could possibly improve it, except a shower of rain to clear the atmosphere and wet down the roads.

UPON the congressional vote in New Jersey two years ago the Republicans had a majority of 6934. That was the size of Harrison's majority over Cleveland in that state this year.

EVERY Republican voter in the city should turn out to-night and give Hon. Tom Reed a rousing reception. A torchlight procession will be formed on the reservation and march through the business part of the town.

HON. THOMAS REED, the Republican leader and statesman, made the most convincing political arguments last night ever heard in this city. Mr. Reed's arguments for a protective tariff are simply unanswerable.

The magic-lantern sideshow imported to cheer up the falling spirits of members of the local Democratic club proves a dismal failure. Harrison stock continues to rise—and it is only a question of the size of his majority in Fresno.

The Post says that "Fixley has withdrawn the withdrawal that withdrew the withdrawal of the original withdrawal of the statement that he had withdrawn." This of course was after the draw. He fled in the Fresno hand and raked in \$1000.

The suspension of the Democrat just on the eve of election is one of the surest indications of lack of faith in a Democratic victory on the part of the managers of that party. They have lost hope of the state and are dubious about Fresno county.

ONEROUS county, New York, Conkling's old home, gave Garfield a majority of 1940. Owing to Conkling's bitter personal fight against Blaine, Cleveland carried the county four years ago by a thirty majority. This year it is estimated that Harrison's majority will exceed Garfield's.

The Irish-American vote which Blaine is supposed to have received in the city of New York is a myth. Cleveland carried New York city by a majority 1779 votes larger than Hancock received, and we never heard anybody assert that any Irish-American deserted the Tammany Democracy to vote for Garfield.

VINCENT has served one term in the assembly and proved himself competent and willing to look out for the best interests of Fresno county. He is not a chronic office-seeker, and his fellow-citizens will return him with a vote of confidence in the way of a majority five times greater than that of two years ago.

IN 1867 Allen G. Thurman was a candidate for the governorship of Ohio. His ticket was headed by a negroes of a negro, and the sentence: "This is a white man's government." Those who voted that ticket voted "Constitutional amendment, no." Surely no intelligent colored man can conscientiously vote for Thurman.

THOMAS F. GRADY admitted last night that he honestly opposed Cleveland four years ago, and that he had been sent out here to repeat of his sin against the Democratic party at the rate of \$100 an evening. He is an easy, fluent speaker, a supporter of Cleveland for revenue only, and a self-confessed hypocrite. Yet there are Democrats who respect him.

SIR JAMES HONE is a loyal subject of Queen Victoria. He is also an ardent admirer of Cleveland, and took a very conspicuous part in last night's parade in this city. English subjects are good Democrats this year no matter whether they are at home or abroad. Americans, generally speaking, are Republicans, and will vote for Harrison, Morton and Protection.

WAS IT FIRMNESS?

The Expositor laments that the Republican press "forgot to compliment the administration upon its firmness in demanding the recall of the British minister, West." It is difficult to see wherein the firmness is displayed. The British minister conveyed to a fellow-countryman certain information upon the political issues of the present campaign in the United States, with a clear and easily understood intimation that, notwithstanding the fact that Cleveland was playing a double game for the sake of votes, a vote for him would be in reality a vote favorable to British interests. This knowledge possessed by Saville was such common property around the White House that it never occurred to the minister that it might get him into trouble.

But it did. No sooner did the letters find publication than the truth of all that has been written and spoken during the present struggle, relative to English sympathy with the free traders in this country, flashed upon the minds of every body not too prejudiced to receive it, and Cleveland and his counselors were at once confronted with a dilemma that needed prompt action. A dilemma of no less importance than the bouncing of a friend, or the commission of a friendly act, or the certain loss of more votes, in addition to the thousands already alienated by the Saville letter, if the matter be allowed to take the usual slow course of diplomatic questions.

Votes are votes just at this time with the presidential politician, and he saw that the very best way out of a mighty fix was his valuable secretary of state had undoubtedly gotten him into by confiding to the English minister the political proclivities of the nominee of the Democratic party for president, was to throw as much odium as possible upon the individual Saville. This course would look to the uninitiated in the ways of political treachery very much like the lofty dignity of a firm Jacksonian president. And this course was adopted. Has it reflected credit upon the president and upon the country? We think not. The pains taken by Secretary Bayard to hand out to a lot of newspaper reporters duplicates of his stump speech report to the president of the Murchison-West letters, to the end that all possible political good might be done in the interests of the Democratic party, looks more like the work of a political boss than the calm, dignified duties of a cabinet officer.

Our evening contemporary makes the assertion that "it does not believe there is an intelligent voter in the United States that believes the letters of Murchison or West were written in good faith. Neither do we believe that there are many but who know that it is entirely a Republican scheme, and one in which the British minister is as deeply concerned as any of the American 'crowned kings' who dominate the protection element."

The Expositor has discovered a man's nest. There is no doubt of it. It has stumbled upon the true solution of the whole business. Murchison and the naughty Republicans went to the British minister at Washington and there and, with malice aforethought, and without the fear of the devil, high water and Cleveland before their eyes, put up the job to "bust the biter" of the Democracy! This settles it. No use to go abroad for deep research and grindstone penetration of wisdom. The Expositor is the sole repository of all earthly knowledge—in its own estimation.

A CRY FOR HELP.

The Democracy of California is in desperate straits. It looks around and sees the tide of popular disfavor rising higher and yet higher, as the day of election approaches. Its hold upon the producers and laborers in its own ranks is relaxing. The people are too much enamored of protection to willingly cast it aside for the uncertainties of the theory of free trade put forward by the Cleveland party. Seeing but little hope of this state giving its electoral vote to Cleveland, unless lightning should strike somewhere, the Democratic managers are growing desperate. They are literally begging for succor. They are crying to the voters to come to their rescue.

The Examiner has put on paint and corkworks and is making eyes at the railroad. This is the worst yet. Think of the old jawn copping with "The grinding monopoly!" It has looked a little dubious a good while, and the gossips "caught on" a long time ago that the virtuous old dame was not just what she should be. She has not said a word against "the grinding monopoly" for—well, it has been so long ago that it has almost faded from the public mind that she ever did abuse that "overhauling corporation." And yet there was a time when she screamed and shook her bony hands in the garish glare of the headlight and fired the popular heart against "the greedy corporations of the most infamous corporation that ever threatened the liberties of a free people."

All this is changed. The sins of the railroad people have been washed out by some vicious statement not clear to anybody but the Examiner. And she now ogles the railroad with all the amorous ways of a winsome rural lass at a camp-meeting. She simperingly says: "Looking at the issue which is to be decided next week from the standpoint of the railroad's interest, it would seem that the company ought to favor the side which proposes to reduce the duty on steel rails from \$17 to \$11, and not the side which insists that reduction in order to enrich the steel trust in Pennsylvania; it ought to stand in with the party which is aiming at free pig iron, because the success of that party would enable the Southern Pacific to cut the rate on the steel rails, and to force the railroad furniture, and it ought to oppose the party whose policy renders it impossible to make steel rails on this coast, and obliges the Southern Pacific to send east for every pound of steel it consumes. All this is too plain to require demonstration."

The old dame forgets that she used to say about "the honest Democracy curbing the railroad power." That once in power the pure Democracy would grasp this soulless corporation by the throat and make it pay its just proportion of the taxes and disgorge the people's money to the tune of millions.

Tux battle of Tippecanoe was fought on November 7, 1811. If H. grandson is declared elected on Nov. 6, 1888, it will be a remarkable coincidence.

The annual reunion of General Lee's Wallace's regiment was held at Indianapolis a few days ago. Two hundred and thirty-one members were present, and a vote being taken for the presidential nominees, the count showed 130 for Harrison and the balance for Cleveland. Such stars seem to indicate that the old soldiers are not very enthusiastic for Cleveland.

Precincts, Officers of Election and Voting Places.

- Boedon-Insp. Joseph Boedon; Judges, H. H. Peterson, Thomas H. Robinson. Place of voting, Boedon house.
- Burham-Insp. Bernard Stetler; Judges, F. Woodhouse, Frank Heston. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Brown-Insp. M. S. Masher; Judges, Albert Brown, Geo. Good. Place of voting, Stiles house.
- Berens-Insp. J. F. Ward; Judges, J. S. Dandy, Albert Dandy. Place of voting, Berens house.
- Big Sandy-Insp. John Corley; Judges, Oliver Childers, Geo. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Bath-Insp. N. Putter; Judges, Bart Naylor, Geo. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Cane Valley-Insp. Dr. Chas. Jones; Judges, Robert Larrison, John Heston. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Coe-Insp. John Heston; Judges, T. S. Heston, John Heston. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Colony-Insp. Chas. Williams; Judges, J. H. Heston, John Heston. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Centerville-Insp. A. H. Powers; Judges, A. Akers, S. Dean. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Chico-Insp. J. D. Dancy; Judges, Robert Heston, John Heston. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Crescent-Insp. L. G. Gendell; Judges, W. S. Heston, W. G. Place of voting, district schoolhouse.
- Chico-Insp. Owen McGilton; Judges, C. O. Gendell, John Dow. Place of voting, John Heston house.
- Clay-Insp. J. Heston; Judges, J. Heston, H







From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**THE TRUSTEES.**  
The board of city trustees met at the usual hour last night, with the following members present: Clark, Hamilton, Potter, Hodges and Clark, and City Clerk Bennett.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.  
The room was early filled with people who were directly and indirectly interested in the letting of the contract for the construction of a sewer system. Rumors were freely floating about that unfair bidding would be indulged in, and some logging rolling done. All were on the qui vive, expecting a lively discussion when the bids were opened.  
Mr. Denike appeared before the board, asking permission to be granted him to have his house completed according to the plans, which had been adopted by the board. The board granted the request, and Mr. Denike having agreed to remove the wooden sidewalk as soon as other buildings were erected in dangerous proximity.  
A petition was read, signed by a large number of taxpayers, asking that an electric light be placed at the corner of Main and E streets. The petition was placed on file for consideration at the next regular meeting.  
A petition was presented, asking that the city furnish an assistant jailer at the county jail, as the jail was crowded and the present jailer was unable to attend to all city business. The petition was referred to the committee on finance and the board.  
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**THE PRICE TO BE PAID IS \$16.19.**  
The California Sewer Pipe Company  
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From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**FROM EXPERIENCE.**  
A British Subject On the  
Evils of Free Trade.  
THE LESSON LEARNED AT HOME.

Why He Is a Protectionist and Good  
Reasons Given Why All Ameri-  
cans Should Be.

From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**THE SURPLUS.**  
Cleveland Uses It to Aid His  
Personal Friends.  
HE LOANS A MILLION DOLLARS  
As a Filled Balance for Manning &  
Jordan's Bank—Jim's Knock-  
Out Blow.

The speech of Blaine at Chicago was the most distinct and smashing blow delivered between the eyes of the Democratic party during the campaign.  
The review of the processes of working upon a surplus for use in the national banks and another to tighten the people with, was luminous. Then said Mr. Blaine:  
"When the surplus was designedly enlarged, the treasury department used it, for the first time since General Jackson broke down the old United States bank, for the purpose of loans, under the name of 'deposits,' without interest, to the banks of the country."  
"When Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in New York, and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them of government funds, without interest, as a fixed and permanent deposit, \$1,000,000 of the people's money. If in the days of the late President Grant, the president had given five and one-half million francs out of the public purse to two friends, as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barbed wire would have been across the streets of Paris, and the government that could indulge in a favoritism so enormous, [Cheers.]

"If Queen Victoria should request of the English treasury that the same amount—\$200,000—should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of the venture, and upon a question so extraordinary. And yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the president, ordered \$1,000,000 of the people's money to be placed in the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and yet he has not asked the president to retain the balance." I quote the secretary's exact language. It has been there now for more than a year, and will probably remain there for many years more, yet it is not a question of the treasury, but of the president to abuse their trust and use the people's money for private purposes."

This was followed up by showing the judgment of nearly \$900,000 of the surplus in Covington—Mr. Carlisle's town—and \$130,000 in New York. Mr. Blaine added:  
"Such political gambling and personal sporting with the funds of the common treasury of the people of the United States has never been equalled before. It is a question of the treasury, but if any man has proposed a law that will all balances in the treasury beyond the immediate requirements of the government, the secretary might as well write to the president and say, 'I have a senator or representative bold enough to vote that measure.'"

On Sunday evening last Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grady gave a dinner party to a number of their friends at The Hughes hotel, where they are stopping. The chief was given a carte blanche as to the menu, and he certainly fulfilled the highest expectations of the host and hostess. The guests were seated at one table, very handsomely decorated and very comfortable. The gentlemen sat at the head of the table, and the ladies at the foot. Mr. Grady proved a most able entertainer. The guests present numbered sixteen, and were Judge M. K. Harris and wife, W. W. Phillips and wife, J. H. Thompson and wife, Miss Dixon and Miss Adams and wife, Mrs. James Home and wife, Mrs. Lewis and wife, and R. B. Terry.

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From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**ONE DOLLAR A DAY.**  
A Favorite Lie Nailed by  
Harrison.  
LABOR DAY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Republican Leader Pays His  
Respects to Those Who Are  
Lying About Him.

On Thursday the largest delegation that yet visited General Harrison assembled in Indianapolis. It was composed wholly of laboring men connected more or less prominently with union labor organizations. General Harrison made a speech to the crowd after the meeting had been formally opened.  
As he rose to respond there was another demonstration. He appeared greatly moved. He spoke with great earnestness and began by saying that he had listened during the summer and fall to many addresses full of kind expressions toward him personally, but among them all none had been more grateful or had more deeply touched him than this great assemblage of workmen of Indiana and the kind words addressed him in their behalf. "Early in the campaign," continued he, "certain people claiming to speak for the laboring men, but really in the employ of the Democratic party managers, paraded through the newspapers and pamphlet publications that were not given the open endorsement of the Democratic campaign managers, but were paid for by their funds and circulated under their auspices, a number of false and scandalous stories relating to my attitude toward organized labor. [Great and prolonged cheering.] The purpose of all these stories was to poison the mind of the workingmen against the candidate of the party that stands in this campaign for the principles of protection to American labor. [Great cheering.] I have only one in all of the addresses I have made to my fellow citizens alluded to these malicious and scandalous stories, but now, and in the presence of this great gathering of workmen, I do pronounce them to be utterly false. [Tumultuous cheering and waving of flags and banners continued for several minutes.] The story that I ever said that I was a day was enough for a workman, with all his accomplishments and appendages [A voice: 'I knew it was a lie!'] it is not a perversion of anything I ever said; it is a false creation. [Cheers.] I will not follow in detail this long catalogue of malicious slanders, but will only add that it is equally false that anywhere or at any time I ever spoke disparagingly of my fellow citizens of Irish nationality or descent. Many of them are now enrolling themselves on the side of protection to American labor. This created the necessity for the story." [Cheers.]

THOMAS REED of Maine will address the people of Fresno to-morrow evening. He will be greeted by a throng of procession.  
MINISTER WEST is truthful but very indiscreet—his sole concern is for the welfare of England and her friend, Grover Cleveland.  
FRANK FAIRCHILD says he don't want any votes for Cleveland, but prefers that all his friends give Mr. Morrow proper acknowledgment for services already rendered.

There will be a terrific snowstorm throughout the United States November 6th. We would suggest to our Democratic neighbors that they have their overcoats ready.  
If Cleveland was a Sioux chieftain he would now receive the title of "Old-Man-Who-Goes-Bad-on-Life-Friends." But then what else can be done in the Morocho-West affair?

REEL TERRY wants the title removed from castor oil. The Republicans of the 6th district will give Mr. Terry a dose next Tuesday that will prove more effective than his favorite oil.  
TULARE county Republicans are enthusiastic in their belief that they will carry that county for Harrison. There are about 3500 Republicans who think Fresno county will go the same way.

What would Fresno county be a few years hence were her wool, wine, raisins, dried fruit and lumber industries crippled to-morrow? The present protective tariff is the real foundation of the Fresno of to-day.  
The president of the cigar-makers union in New York city, David Erich, has written a long letter to his fellow-workmen explaining why they should all work for protection in the present campaign. He is a life-long Democrat, but will work and vote for Harrison.

JOHN PROTHMAN ST. JOHN is now undergoing fearful punishment for the sin he committed in the body four years ago. He is making speeches in Pennsylvania favoring the election of Cleveland. What a fearful punishment that must be.

Six thousand printers in the state of New York cast their votes against Blaine four years ago. Cleveland's "rat" printer, Benedict, has caused nearly all the union printers to desert the president this time, and they will vote for Harrison.

The best way to induce hard times is to make money scarce. The best way to make money scarce is to send it out of the country. The surest way to send money out of the country is to inaugurate free trade.

If you were a stock raiser and owned a thoroughbred Jersey cow, would you trade her for an ordinary running scrub? Our Democratic friends ask us to trade our home market to England for her foreign market. This illustration is not overdrawn.

SINCE REEL TERRY returned from the southern counties he has had a serious attack of "sour grapes." Realizing this, he is already beaten, he now tries to the little of trying to be on the good name of Los Angeles county by alluding to it as "that scold infested end of the district." For shame, Reel, be a man.

We have in our possession reliable information concerning a deputy constable's action in Chintown which are certainly anything but creditable to him. The information was received too late for use tonight, but will receive attention to-morrow.

General Vandewater will spend to-morrow looking after the needs of that vicinity that he may be enabled to perform his duty in a satisfactory manner at the next session of the court. He is a fine looking man, and is well known to the people of the county. He is a fine looking man, and is well known to the people of the county.

From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**THE TRUSTEES.**  
The board of city trustees met at the usual hour last night, with the following members present: Clark, Hamilton, Potter, Hodges and Clark, and City Clerk Bennett.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.  
The room was early filled with people who were directly and indirectly interested in the letting of the contract for the construction of a sewer system. Rumors were freely floating about that unfair bidding would be indulged in, and some logging rolling done. All were on the qui vive, expecting a lively discussion when the bids were opened.  
Mr. Denike appeared before the board, asking permission to be granted him to have his house completed according to the plans, which had been adopted by the board. The board granted the request, and Mr. Denike having agreed to remove the wooden sidewalk as soon as other buildings were erected in dangerous proximity.  
A petition was read, signed by a large number of taxpayers, asking that an electric light be placed at the corner of Main and E streets. The petition was placed on file for consideration at the next regular meeting.  
A petition was presented, asking that the city furnish an assistant jailer at the county jail, as the jail was crowded and the present jailer was unable to attend to all city business. The petition was referred to the committee on finance and the board.

From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**FROM EXPERIENCE.**  
A British Subject On the  
Evils of Free Trade.  
THE LESSON LEARNED AT HOME.

Why He Is a Protectionist and Good  
Reasons Given Why All Ameri-  
cans Should Be.

From the Daily of Tuesday.  
**THE SURPLUS.**  
Cleveland Uses It to Aid His  
Personal Friends.  
HE LOANS A MILLION DOLLARS  
As a Filled Balance for Manning &  
Jordan's Bank—Jim's Knock-  
Out Blow.

The speech of Blaine at Chicago was the most distinct and smashing blow delivered between the eyes of the Democratic party during the campaign.  
The review of the processes of working upon a surplus for use in the national banks and another to tighten the people with, was luminous. Then said Mr. Blaine:  
"When the surplus was designedly enlarged, the treasury department used it, for the first time since General Jackson broke down the old United States bank, for the purpose of loans, under the name of 'deposits,' without interest, to the banks of the country."  
"When Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in New York, and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them of government funds, without interest, as a fixed and permanent deposit, \$1,000,000 of the people's money. If in the days of the late President Grant, the president had given five and one-half million francs out of the public purse to two friends, as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barbed wire would have been across the streets of Paris, and the government that could indulge in a favoritism so enormous, [Cheers.]

"If Queen Victoria should request of the English treasury that the same amount—\$200,000—should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of the venture, and upon a question so extraordinary. And yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the president, ordered \$1,000,000 of the people's money to be placed in the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and yet he has not asked the president to retain the balance." I quote the secretary's exact language. It has been there now for more than a year, and will probably remain there for many years more, yet it is not a question of the treasury, but of the president to abuse their trust and use the people's money for private purposes."

This was followed up by showing the judgment of nearly \$900,000 of the surplus in Covington—Mr. Carlisle's town—and \$130,000 in New York. Mr. Blaine added:  
"Such political gambling and personal sporting with the funds of the common treasury of the people of the United States has never been equalled before. It is a question of the treasury, but if any man has proposed a law that will all balances in the treasury beyond the immediate requirements of the government, the secretary might as well write to the president and say, 'I have a senator or representative bold enough to vote that measure.'"

On Sunday evening last Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grady gave a dinner party to a number of their friends at The Hughes hotel, where they are stopping. The chief was given a carte blanche as to the menu, and he certainly fulfilled the highest expectations of the host and hostess. The guests were seated at one table, very handsomely decorated and very comfortable. The gentlemen sat at the head of the table, and the ladies at the foot. Mr. Grady proved a most able entertainer. The guests present numbered sixteen, and were Judge M. K. Harris and wife, W. W. Phillips and wife, J. H. Thompson and wife, Miss Dixon and Miss Adams and wife, Mrs. James Home and wife, Mrs. Lewis and wife, and R. B. Terry.

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